158. Some needs of the taluk.

Mr. Parameswara Kurup Eravi Kurup (Member, Changanacherry taluk) said that on former occasions he had sufficiently convinced the Government of the necessity of converting the 6 ft. trace from Karukachal to Putuppalli into a cartable road, that funds also had been sanctioned for carrying on the preliminary works for that road and that the present condition of the road except in certain places was unsatisfactory. In rainy seasons, the major portion of the road would be submerged and that would cause great inconvenience to pedestrians. Owing to the difficulty caused by the bad condition of the road, the people of the place to the east of Karukachal found it extremely difficult to go to Kottayam and other important centres.

The next point dealt with by the Member was the necessity for establishing a dispensary at Karukachal. Nothing had been done to improve the lot of the people in that locality, even though the matter had been represented by the Member at the session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly in 1087 and although it formed the subject of petitions and memorials from the local inhabitants. Karukachal, he said, was an interior tract, situated from about 10 to 21 miles from the Changanachery hospital, where several people died on account of contagious diseases like cholera and no sort of medical aid was available. He also stated that there were several cases of snake-bite and that the *vishavaidyan* of the place required financial help. The Member prayed that a Magistrate's court and a dispensary be established at Karukachal and that a grant-in-aid be awarded to the local *vishavaidyan*.

The Member next said that the administration of justice in the eastern *pakuthies* belonging to Group I of the Changanacherry taluk was far from satisfactory and that it was amazing to note that the only institution that they had there was a Police station. The total insufficiency and consequent evils arising therefrom could only be remedied by the institution of a Magistrate's court, and that was the matter, he said, which he wanted to bring to the notice of the Government.

The wide extent of the country, the increase of population largely due to migration, and their lack of civilization had given rise to an increase in criminal cases. At first there was only a police outpost, but subsequently it was converted into a charging station, and that fact clearly showed that the Government were fully convinced of the necessity of it. Even then matters did not improve. The absence of a criminal court anywhere near forced the local inhabitants to seek redress at the hands of the police whose action was nothing but a sad tale of iniquity and injustice. The remedy for those evils lay only in the establishment of a Magistrate's court and the Member suggested that Karukachal in the Nedumkunnam *pakuthi* would be the most eligible place for its establishment. Karukachal lay at the junction between Changanachery, Mundakayam, Manimala, Putuppalli, and Mallappalli, and a court, if established there, would as well benefit the eastern *pakuthies* of the Tiruvalla taluk as the Pampadi *pakuthi* in Kottayam.

The Member further said that the argument of the Changanachery member against such an institution in Karukachal and in favour of the same in Changanachery town could hardly be supported. For, the distance from Changanachery town to its nearest court was much less than that from Karukachal to its nearest court. In the matter of communication also there was more convenience in the case of the former than in the case of the latter. Further, the inequality in the growth and spread of civilization among the masses of both these places would show that the need was more keenly felt in the eastern *pakuthies* than in the town of Changanachery and the latter could very well satisfy itself with its present Bench Magistrate's court. Hence the Member urged the necessity for the immediate institution of a Magistrate's court at Karukachal.

President's reply.— *Re.* your sugestion to establish a Magistrate's court at Karukachal, the appointment of a stipendiary Magistrate at Changanachery is under the consideration of the Government. Your point is that a stipendiary Magistrate

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should be posted at Karukachal, irrespective of the question whether one is going to be posted at Changanachery or not. The latter question will be disposed of first before your suggestion is taken up.

As regards the road referred to by you, the Chief Engineer says that the work has been taken up and carried out to some extent. Your present suggestions will also be considered.

Your request for a grant to a *vishavaidyan* will be communicated to the Director of Ayurveda and the latter's views invited.

159. Needs of the Parur taluk.

Mr. Krishnan Parameswaran (Member, Parur taluk) represented that Parur, being situated at the northernmost extremity of the State, received but scant attention at the hands of the Government. He alleged that, as compared with the large sums spent on South and Central Travancore, Parur received but a pittance. The Municipality, instead of being an instrument of public welfare, had become, in Parur, a place for the exhibition of mean jealousies and petty strifes. He next said that the means of communication in Parur remained unsatisfactory, in spite of the repeated representations made by the local Member at successive sessions of the Assembly. As the taluk was purely agricultural, cocoanuts and other agricultural produce could not be taken to markets like Cochin without proper roads and canals. He then made the following requests :—

(1) There was only a single cartable road in the taluk, *i. e.*, the one running from the Alwaye ferry to the Parur Palace. The Member prayed that that road might be further extended to Chattanad and properly metalled and maintained.

(2) Another road urgently needed was from Parur town to Chakkarakkadavu.

(3) The road from Parur to Edapalli might be metalled and made cartable. If that was done, there could be easy communication between Parur and Ernakulam.

(4) The village road from Alwaye to Verapoly might be improved.

(5) The channel known as Pattini *todu* which connected Parur with Cochin through the Cheriapalli *todu* might be improved and cleared of silt.

(6) The opening of one or two long drainage channels from the points where the drainage system terminated at the western end of the bund at Chakkarakkadavu as far as its eastern end was also necessary.

He pointed out that he had moved in the Assembly in 1097 for the establishment of a First Class Magistrate's court at Parur ; but the Government, as if in vengeance, removed even the then existing Second Class Magistrate's court from Parur to Alwaye the very next year, leaving all the other public offices at Parur itself. The absence of a Magistrate's court within even ten miles of Parur was very severely felt by the people who fervently desired to have at least a stipenidary Magistrate's court at Parur in the immediate future.

President's reply.—Re. the construction of a cartable road from Parur to Chattanad, the bridges and culverts of this road are being completed and gravelling alone remains to be done. This is all that can be done at present.

As regards the extension of the Parur-Chakkarkkadavu road, orders will be issued on receipt of the necessary estimates.

Regarding the construction of the Parur-Edapalli road, this road is roughly estimated to cost Rs. 14,000. The Dewan in his reply to a previous representation on the subject has stated that the necessary proposals in the matter should come from the Municipality, the road being situated within town limits.

As regards the Parur-Edappalli road, a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles has been metalled. The other portions will be done in bits.

The proper maintenance of the Alwaye-Verapoly road will be taken up and the work finished as soon as possible.

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